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*Smallpox in Para.*

Consul Louis H. Ayme reports, October 21, 1904, as follows:

This city seems likely to be afflicted with a severe visitation of smallpox.

Since October 1 there have been at least 29 well-established and reported cases. There were 4 deaths from the disease yesterday. The disease may at any moment become epidemic, although I believe that vigorous prophylactic and combative measures are being taken by the authorities. Should such epidemic occur, the Department will be informed by cable.

*Report from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Report from Sao Paulo—Plague in Chile—Plague increasing in Rio.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, October 13, as follows:

During the week ended the 8th instant, the following vessels were inspected and issued bills of health from this office:

On the 3d instant, the ship *Canada*, British, for Gulfport, Miss., with no cargo, in stone ballast, with no passengers, and with 4 new members of the crew taken on in this port. This ship lay in the open bay while here, and a supply of vaccine was given to the captain before sailing.

On the 5th instant, the steamship *Byron*, British, for New York, N. Y., with a cargo of coffee, no change in the crew personnel while here, no members of crew ashore while here except the captain and doctor, with 11 first class and 12 steerage from this port.

On the 7th instant the steamship *Terence*, British, for New York, N. Y., with a cargo of coffee, no change in the personnel of ship while here, no one of the crew ashore except the captain, and with 6 first class and no steerage from this port.

On the 8th instant the British steamship *Firth of Dornoch*, for New York, N. Y., with a cargo of coffee, no one ashore except the captain, no passengers (but captain's wife and baby were traveling with the ship), no change in the personnel of crew while here. All vessels lay in the open bay while at this port.

No other ships left here for United States ports during the week under consideration.

In regard to plague at Bahia, I have the honor to report that on the 6th instant a new credit of 100 contas was given to pay the expenses of fighting the plague outbreak. One conta is, roughly speaking, equivalent to \$250 in our currency. A dispatch of date of the 12th instant states that on that date and on the preceding day, there had been no cases of bubonic plague in Bahia.

The prevalence of beriberi is shown by a dispatch of date of the 7th instant from Bahia, which states that on that date 90 privates of the army had been sent to Rio de Janeiro for treatment for beriberi acquired by them in the State of Amazonas.

A dispatch of date of the 6th instant from Bahia, says that on that date 10 persons, who were not natives of that State or city, had been sent to the hospital, attacked with beriberi.

A dispatch from Para, states that on the 7th instant there were in the hospital of that city 161 sick privates, and that on that date 3 of this number had died.

One dispatch from Manãos, sent on the 9th instant, states that there were forwarded from that port by the steamer *San Salvador*, 130 sick privates. There is, from all reports which reach here, very considerable sickness in the Brazilian army in its frontier outposts.

*Mortuary report from São Paulo.*

During the week ended October 2, there were in all 122 deaths. Of this number variola caused 1; whooping cough, 1; croup, 1; typhoid fever, 1; dysentery, 2; erisipelas, 1; malarial fevers, 3; purulent infection, 1; cancer, 1; general diseases, 1; affections of the nervous system, 7; affections of the circulatory system, 4; of the respiratory system, 22; of the digestive system, 40; of the urinary system, 4; accidents during the puerperal state, 1; congenital debility, 5; senile debility, 1; tuberculosis, 6; suicides, 2; diseases badly defined, 7, and children born dead, 8.

Of the total deaths, 64 were males and the remainder, of course, females. One hundred and two were natives and 20 were foreigners. Unmarried, 93; married, 15; having lost wife or husband, 13, and 1 whose state in this regard was unknown.

During the same time there were 190 births and 32 marriages. Population of São Paulo, 270,000.

*The plague in Chile.*

According to a dispatch received from Santiago on the 12th instant there were 9 new cases of bubonic plague verified in the town of Arica.

*Mortuary report from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, week ended October 9, 1904—Plague increasing.*

During the week under consideration there has been a decrease in variola cases, but on the other hand there has been a very considerable increase in the number of cases of bubonic plague, the figures reaching a point which has not been equaled since the week ended November 29, 1903. In Nictheroy, also on the 11th instant, there was a case of bubonic plague. Altogether this early recrudescence of the plague is not a favorable indication.

During the week there were in all 386 deaths. Of this number, none were caused by yellow fever, although there was one case of this disease, treated in the patient's home. Plague caused 15 deaths, with no less than 43 new cases, leaving in the hospital at the close of the week 78 cases under treatment, and it was only a very few weeks ago that the hospital was virtually unoccupied. Variola caused 115 deaths, with 236 new cases, a reduction of about 20 per cent in the cases from the reports of last week. At the end of the week there were 346 cases under treatment in the hospital of São Sebastião.

There were no deaths from scarlet fever, whooping cough, typhoid fever, choleraic diseases of children, beriberi, or leprosy. Measles caused 1 death; diphtheria and croup, 4; grippe, 8; dysentery, 1; malarial fevers, 9; and tuberculosis, 41.

Of the total number of deaths, 215 were males. Three hundred and twenty-one were natives, 62 were foreigners, and 3 were of unknown nationality. By ages the deaths were divided as follows: Less than 1 year of age, 65; more than 1 and up to 5 years of age, 58;

5 to 10, 22; 10 to 20, 4; 20 to 30, 69; 30 to 40, 42; 40 to 50, 34; 50 to 60, 17; more than 60 years of age, 30. The daily average number of deaths for the week was 55.14, in comparison with 62 during the previous week, and with 47 for the corresponding week of last year. This number of deaths gives a yearly coefficient of deaths per 1,000 of the population, amounting to 23.74.

The population used is the estimated one, 850,000.

By localities the deaths occurred as follows: In houses, hotels, etc., in short, domiciles of all classes, 246; in civil hospitals, 91; in military hospitals, 4; in Sta. Casa da Misericordia, 36; in asylums, convents, etc., 3; in ships in port, none, and in unknown places, 6.

During the week the highest range of the thermometer was on the 3d instant, 27.8° C., and the lowest on the 7th, 17.4° C., with an average for the week of 21.07° C. The rainfall for the week amounted to 37.28 mm., with a daily average of 5.32 mm.

During the week there were 304 births and 60 marriages recorded.

The squadron of the South Atlantic of the United States Navy, on being informed from this office of the prevalence of variola in this port at this date, changed its plans, which had included a visit to Rio de Janeiro, and went to Santos and Montevideo instead.

#### BRITISH HONDURAS.

##### *Report from Belize, fruit port.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carson reports as follows for the four days ended October 31, 1904: Population according to census of 1901, 9,113; present officially estimated population, 9,500; deaths, 5; prevailing disease, mild type of malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good. The 5 deaths occurring in this port during the past four days were all colored (1 infant), and were due to—"ascites," 1; abdominal tumor, 1; senility, 1, and malarial fever, 2.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Oct. 28	Anslem .....	41	6	19	0
29	Harry W. Haynes .....	7	0	0	0
31	Osceola .....	30	0	0	0

Number of aliens sailing from this port, 3.

#### CHINA.

##### *Report from Shanghai—Inspection of vessels—Communicable diseases—End of cholera—Restrictions as to fruit exportation removed.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports October 6, 1904, as follows:

I have the honor to forward herewith abstract of bills of health issued at this station during the week ended October 1, 1904. There were issued during the week two supplemental bills of health, and